

1874. *Table of relative barometric Anomalies.*

	Jubbulpore to Nagpore.	Jubbulpore to Benares.	Jubbulpore to Jhansi.	Jubbulpore to Agra.	Lucknow to Agra.	Lucknow to Jhansi.
January, ...	+ '014	+ '037	+ '009	+ '029	— '011	— '031
February, ...	— '011	— '006	— '006	— '007	— '012	— '011
March, ...	— '035	— '002	— '008	+ '014	— '013	— '035
April, ...	— '032	+ '020	— '018	0	— '012	— '030
May, ...	?	?	?	?	— '033	— '061
June, ...	+ '017	+ '020	+ '008	+ '017	— '002	— '011
July, ...	+ '006	+ '003	— '013	+ '007	+ '006	— '014
August, ...	+ '001	?	+ '012	+ '022	— '004	— '014
September, ...	+ '047	?	+ '043	+ '065	+ '001	— '021
October, ...	+ '029	?	+ '029	+ '054	+ '012	— '013
November, ...	+ '014	?	+ '013	+ '042	+ '005	— '014
December, ...	+ '026	?	?	+ '055	— '005	?

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IV.—*Description of a new Species of Phasmidæ.*—

*By* JAMES WOOD-MASON.

(Recd. April 20th ;—Read May 3rd, 1876.)

(With Plate XI).

LONGHODES VERRUCIFER.

♂ ♀. Head armed between the middle of the eyes with two forwardly curved conical horns, connected by a slight transverse elevation, and with the hinder margin divided by notches into four or five tubercles. Antennæ long and setaceous. Mesosternum longitudinally carinate. The upper surface of thorax and abdomen traversed by a fine raised longitudinal line, sharper and finer in the female. The mesothorax moderately dilated at the insertion of the legs. Legs weak ; all the femora have two minute spinules placed close together in the same straight line near the apex below, and the four posterior ones slightly widen from the proximal to the distal end, but neither pair is thickened ; upper edge of the tibiæ and the first tarsal joint of fore-legs elevated into a sharp foliaceous crest, these parts being simple in the rest of the legs.

♂. Body quite smooth. The abdomen is uniform in width or tapers to an almost imperceptible extent from its base to the apex of the 6th segment ; the 7th dorsal segment is dilated, the 8th, which is slightly swollen, narrowed, from base to apex, both are obtusely carinate ; the strongly carinate basal half of the 9th is divided by a linear slit into two parts connected by

membrane only, its apical half forming the deflexed and slightly incurved arms of the forceps, which when closed are in contact at their tips only. Each arm of the forceps is furnished on its upper edge with about five short and stout dark brown incurved teeth, one of the teeth larger and more incurved than the rest being placed at the very extremity; and on the lower edge at the base with a very strongly toothed nearly semicircular process, the teeth of which interlock when the forceps is closed, and near the apex with one or two teeth. The terminal ventral segment forms a conoidal mass, the posterior slope of which is longitudinally carinate and the free end broadly rounded. The cerci anales are short, obtuse, depressed, and just perceptibly forcipate, being slightly but abruptly incurved at the very tips.

♀. Body entirely covered with granules, which are very much less distinct on the seven posterior segments of the abdomen. Mesothorax considerably dilated at the insertion of the legs. The abdomen tapers slightly from base to apex of first segment, then widens slightly to the end of the 5th, which is marked above on its expanded posterior half with a low, rough, wart-like excrescence; the 7th is depressed and provided below at the middle of its hinder margin with a very short broadly rounded process, from which a limp acuminate process projects straight backwards; three terminal dorsal segments narrower, tapering slightly to their apex, the last scarcely emarginate and carrying a longitudinally carinate semioval plate at its extremity; all the segments, especially the three last, with a small tubercle at the middle of the hinder border of their dorsal arcs. Operculum sub-spatulate in outline as seen from below, with a moderately well-developed carina about the middle of its posterior half. The foliaceous crest of the fore-tibiæ is expanded into a plaited lobe at the end of its proximal half. The minute cerci are covered by the slightly produced postero-lateral angles of the last segment.

♂. Total length, 3 in. 7 lin.; head,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; proth.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; mesoth.,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ ; metath.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; abd.,  $18 + 4\frac{1}{4} = 22\frac{1}{4}$ ; antenn.,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

♀. Total length, 4 in.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin.; head,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; proth.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; mesoth.,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ; metath., 9; abd.,  $23\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{3}{4} = 28$ ; antenn.,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

HAB.—Two males and a single female were captured on South Andaman by my native collector in 1872; and an immature example of the latter sex was presented to me by Mr. E. H. Man, during my visit to these islands in the same year.

This species forms—with *Lonchodes amauirops*, Westw., *nodosus*, DeHaan, *brevipes*, G. R. Gray, *uniformis*, Westw., *Crawangensis*,\* DeHaan,

\* The whole structure of the two insects is opposed to the supposition that the *Phasma nematodes* is the male of the *P. Crawangense* of DeHaan: an insect with comparatively-short and filiform antennæ, with the first joint of its fore tarsi long and simple, and with minute conical cephalic horns, can hardly be the male of one in which the

*bifolius*, DeHaan, etc.—a little group all the members of which are distinguished, amongst other things, by having the tibiae and the first tarsal joint of the fore-legs raised into sharp foliaceous crests. This section of the genus is represented in India by *L. brevipes*, which is said to be a native of the Malabar coast, the fauna of which is well-known to be largely leavened with Malay forms.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. The male, of the natural size. 2. The three terminal segments of the abdomen, seen from the side,  $\times 2$ . 3. Do., from below,  $\times 3$ . 4. The terminal segment, from below, greatly enlarged so as to show the structure of the forceps. 5. The female, of the natural size. 6. The five terminal segments of the abdomen, seen from the side, of the natural size.

V.—*Description of Felis Shawiana, a new Lynxine Cat from Eastern Turkestan.*—By W. T. BLANFORD, F. R. S., &c.

(Received June 2nd ;—Read June 7th, 1876.)

Amongst the collections made by the late Dr. Stoliczka in Eastern Turkestan, was an imperfect skin of a cat. Although I thought it probable that it belonged to an undescribed form, there was a bare possibility that it might be a specimen of a species inhabiting Western Turkestan and described by Dr. J. E. Gray in 1873\* as *Chaus caudatus*. The tail was certainly much shorter than was represented in Dr. Gray's figure, but this might have been due in part at least to a portion having been lost. Accordingly, in the list of the collections published in last year's Journal,† I noted the species as *Felis* sp. near *F. pardina* (? *Chaus caudatus*, Gray).

Recently two additional skins of the same cat have been brought from Yarkand, one by Mr. Shaw and the other by Dr. Scully. Both have been entrusted to me for examination and description. Neither is perfect, but Mr. Shaw's specimen only wants the paws, and the whole skeleton has been preserved with the skin. It is evident that the species is quite distinct from *Chaus caudatus*, the tail being considerably shorter and the skull of quite a different form. I propose to name this interesting species after

antennæ are long and setaceous and much longer than those of its supposed partner, in which the first joint of the fore tarsi is sharply crested, and in which the head is armed with foliaceous horns; but it will, I feel confident, prove to be the opposite sex of an insect closely allied to *Lonehodes* (olim *Bacillus*) *cuniculus* (conf. P. A. S. B., 1873, p. 149; and A. and M. N. H., 4th. Ser., 1873, Vol. XII, p. 348). A fine specimen of *L. Cravan-gensis*, ♀, has been sent by my native collector from Johore, in the Malay peninsula.

\* P. Z. S. 1874, p. 31. Pl. VI, VII.

† J. A. S. B., 1875, XLIV, Pt. 2, p. 106.